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RIGA AND ENVIRONS, THE RIGA SEASHORE, AND KEMERI

(A SHORT GUIDEBOOK)

- LATVIA-

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RIGA AND ENVIRONS, THE RIGA SEASHORE, AND KEMERI
(A SHORT GUIDEBOOK)
-LATVIA-

Following is a translation of the Russian-language monograph Riga i okrestnosti, Rizhskoye vzmor'ye, Kemer. Kratkiy putevoditel' (Riga and Environs, the Riga Seashore, and Kemer. A Short Guidebook), Riga, 1959, Latvian State Publishing House, Pages 5-80.

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INTRODUCTION

This short guidebook to the city of Riga, its environs, the Riga Seashore, and the Kemerli health resort, is intended for tourists and excursion groups. Therefore it contains only such information and addresses as may be of interest to them.

In using this guidebook one should keep in mind that the numbers and letters shown in parentheses after the names of buildings and structures (1-A, 3-C, 4-F, 7-H, etc.) designate the squares of the schematic plan of Riga in which these buildings are located.

The guidebook and the schematic maps and plans were compiled by the following architects: Guseva-Tselmrauga, M. R./ Drugis, V. Ya./ Kishe, E. Ya.; Krastin', A. V.; Mednis, A. V.; Minukhin, Ye. A.; Pepulis, Ye. A.; Petersone, S. Ya.; Plautsin', T. A.; Plautsin' sh, L. K.; Tums, P. P.; Vetssilis, A. M. (photo); Tsiparson, T. M. (photo).

Compiled under the supervision of Kishe, E. Ya.; Minukhin, Ye. A.; and Plautsin' sh, L. K.

GENERAL INFORMATION
(Addresses and Telephone Numbers)

1. Latvian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 2, Tel. 21607.
2. Tourist and Excursion Administration of the PPS (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) for the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa 13 Yanvaryaya, 3, Tel. 20786.
3. Tourist and Excursion Base -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 32, Tel. 27680.
4. Republic Children's Tourist and Excursion Station -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2, Tel. 24494.
5. Base for Young Tourists -- Ulitsa Kr. # Barona, 2, Tel. 25307.
6. Main Administration of Health Resorts, Sanatoriums, and Rest Homes of the Ministry of Health Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa 13 Yanvaryaya, 3, Tel. 20226.
7. Riga Customs House -- Ulitsa Eksporta, 1. Operational Section -- Tel. 23175.
8. State Bank of the USSR, Latvian Republic Office -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 2-a, Tel. 23725.
9. State Workers' Savings Banks:
 No 6750/01, Ulitsa Lenina, 21, Tel. 24751.
 No 6750/052, Bul'var Raynisa, 31, Tel. 2204.
Central Savings Banks:
Rizhskiy Rayon -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 2, Tel. 28297.
Kirovskiy Rayon -- Kom'yaunatnes krastmala, 19, Tel. 22923.
Stalinskiy Rayon -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 6-a, Tel. 33367.
10. Branch of the All-Union "Inturist" Joint Stock Company -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 22, Tel. 27893.

Address and Information Bureaus

1. Address Bureau -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 7, Tel. 25131.
2. City Address Bureau -- Tel. 05.
3. Information Desk -- Railroad Station Square.
4. Information Desk -- corner of Ulitsa Lenina and Bul'var Padom'yu.

Communications

1. Information Bureau of the City Telephone Network -- Tel. 09.
2. Information Bureau of the Intercity Telephone Station -- Tel. 04.
3. Order Desk of the Intercity Telephone Station -- Tel. 07.
4. Central Call Station of the Intercity Telephone Station -- Ulitsa Lenina, 21.
5. Call Station -- Ulitsa Kirova, 41/43.
6. Main Post Office -- Ulitsa Lenina, 21.
7. Information desks of Main Post Office -- Tel. 29233 and 23221.
8. Central Telegraph Office -- Ulitsa Lenina, 33, Tel. 06.

Transportation

1. Riga Passenger Railroad Station.
2. Ticket and baggage counters, baggage check room -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 2.
3. Train Information -- Ulitsa Gogolya, 3. Tel. 93234 and 22189.
4. City Office for Advance Sale of Railroad Tickets -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 6.
5. Information Desk of City Office -- Tel. 22287.
6. Order (Reservation) Desk of City Office -- Tel. 26022.
7. Airport -- Ulitsa Spilves, Tel. 67105.
8. City Agency of Airport -- Bul'var Raynisa, 11, Tel. 21395.
9. Riga Maritime Port -- Ulitsa Eksporta, 6, Exchange 26101.
10. Riga Main Maritime Agency ("Inflot") -- Ulitsa Eksporta, 6, Tel. 39562.
11. River Landing Station -- Balasta dambis, 1, Tel. 28019.
12. Bus Station -- Ulitsa 13. Yanvary (near Riga Passenger Railroad Station), Tel. 22889.
13. Office for Advance Sale of Tickets for intercity bus lines of the Riga Bus Park -- Ulitsa Lenina, 11, Tel. 23973.
14. Passenger taxicabs -- Tel. 76666.
15. Freight taxicabs -- Tel. 26831.

For intracity streetcar lines, trolley-bus and bus lines, and the river commuter steamship route, see the schematic plan of the city of Riga.

I. RIGA

Riga ranks among the most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.

The city is picturesquely located on both banks of the wide and mighty Daugava River, not far from its estuary, where it flows into the Gulf of Riga of the Baltic Sea.

The ancient part of the city -- Old Riga -- occupies a relatively small area on the right bank of the river; the construction of buildings in the new part of the city, the area of which greatly exceeds the area of Old Riga, took place during a much later period -- the 19th and 20th centuries.

In 1951 the capital of the Latvian SSR, the city of Riga, proudly celebrated its 750th anniversary. The official date of the founding of this city is considered to be 1210. In that year Bishop Albert, who had come at the head of the Knights of the Cross for the purpose of making conquests, established a trading post in the area of Old Riga. Riga acquired the rights of a city in 1223. However, long before the appearance of the Knights of the Cross, there had been settlements of Baltic tribes on the coast of the Baltic Sea and on the banks of the Daugava River; these tribes included the Couronians, the Livonians, the Zemgalians, and others mentioned in the Slavic chronicles of the 11th century. In 1202 Bishop Albert created the military Knights' Order of Sword Bearers in Riga. Because of its favorable geographic location Riga became the center of attraction for merchants and tradesmen, as well as a support base for the knights in their conquering policy and their push toward the East.

The arrival of Bishop Albert in the area of Riga was preceded in the 12th century by the appearance in the Baltic regions of representatives of the Catholic clergy, accompanying the German merchants. The building of the stone castle and church in Ikshkile dates back to this period.

During their entire centuries-old history the Latvian people fought persistently against foreign invaders -- Germans, Poles, and Swedes -- for their freedom and independence, and from the beginning of the era of capitalism they fought a revolutionary struggle against landowners, capitalists, and the autocracy of the tsars.

In their struggle against foreign invaders and in their revolutionary struggle against foreign invaders and in aid and support of the great Russian nation, and on the revolutionary traditions of the Russian proletariat and peasantry.

After the Northern War, which ended with the defeat of Sweden and the latter's loss of influence in Western Europe, the Russian troops entered Riga in July 1710.

After 1721, when the Baltic region became part of Russia, a new period of economic life and development began for the city of Riga as a result of its close economic ties with Russia, its favorable geographic location, and the preservation and partial expansion of its privileges.

After the Great Socialist October Revolution the Soviet government was established in Latvia. However, at the end of February 1918, the German Army invaded the whole territory of Latvia.

At the end of 1918, as a result of the heroic struggle of the Latvian people, Soviet power was once more established in Latvia; however, it lasted only five months. After its overthrow, counter-revolutionary forces in Latvia established a bourgeois government with the aid of international imperialism, and the country, torn away from Soviet Russia, was transformed into an appendage of the West European capitalist countries.

In 1934 the ruling circles of the Latvian bourgeoisie accomplished a coup d'etat, establishing a Fascist regime in the country.

On 21 July 1940 the workers of Latvia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, established a Soviet government and declared Latvia a Soviet Socialist Republic. On 5 August of the same year the Latvian SSR was accepted into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics by decision of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

This marked the beginning of a bright new era in the history of Latvia. However, in June 1941 the peaceful creative labor of the Latvian people was interrupted by the attack of the German fascist invaders.

The German fascist occupation caused the Latvian people enormous losses of human lives and resulted in incalculable material damage to the national economy. For almost four years the Latvian country was under the heel of the occupants. On 13 October 1944 the Soviet Army liberated Riga from the Fascist invaders. Riga began to heal the wounds inflicted by the war and to restore its industry, transport, apartment houses and public buildings, municipal economy, etc. And then, taking the path of socialist reconstruction, Riga began to build new industrial enterprises, transport installations, apartment houses, cultural and educational buildings, sports structures, and began to expand its communications system, its sanitary engineering facilities, and to improve the general appearance of the city.

Riga entered upon a period of economic and cultural prosperity.

At the present time Riga is one of the largest industrial cities of the Soviet Union; it is the capital and the administrative, political, economic, and cultural center of the Latvian SSR. The outward appearance of the city has been enriched and changes.

Many products manufactured by plants and factories of Riga are widely known far beyond the borders of the republic. Cars for electric trains and streetcars, radio receivers, washing machines, bicycles, textiles, knitwear, confectionery products, books and other products of the printing industry, furniture, objects of applied art, etc., enjoy a well-deserved high rating.

Riga is second in line after Leningrad with its first-class port in the Baltic Sea and its important railroad junction. Good highways connect Riga with Leningrad, with the capitals of the Baltic republics, as well as with all cities and populated points in the republic.

All the outstanding architectural monuments of the republic are concentrated in Old Riga, which is bordered on one side by the Daugava River and on the other side by the city canal and Ulitsa Gor'kogo.

A wide belt of parks and boulevards extends along the city canal. They adorn the city and give it an unmatched charm; the city owes its name "Riga -- the green city" to these parks. Beautiful parks, gardens, and patches of greenery are found in all parts of the city.

The mirrorlike waters of the Daugava River, the city canal, Lake Kishenezers, and others, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the city.

Construction in Riga during the postwar period included a large number of apartment houses, schools, children's institutions, etc., a tall building of the Palace of Sciences, and new bridges. The right bank of the Daugava was faced with granite. City transport was considerably expanded and modernized. The railroad line to the Riga seashore was electrified as far as the Kemerli health resort, and in the opposite direction as far as the Saulkrasti station; an electric railroad also extends as far as the Ogre station. A new railroad station is being built and preparatory work is in progress for the construction of a new post office building.

Riga has been built, expanded, and developed in the course of many centuries. Therefore its architecture pays tribute to different epochs and styles, beginning with the medieval Romanesque style, the Gothic, the Renaissance, the Baroque, the style of the period of Classicism, Modernism, Constructivism, and ending with contemporary Soviet architecture.

The Latvian people are passionately fond of their city; it has been the subject of hundreds of folk songs and works of art. The great national poet of Latvia, Janis Rainis, wrote:

"I shall not give up Riga! It must
Belong only to those who built
Its houses and towers, and who shed
Copious sweat in chopping, sawing, planing..."

Riga has inspired many old and contemporary paintings and works of graphic art. Its unique silhouette, individual charming spots, and architectural ensembles have been pictured in many beautiful paintings. However, one can only get a full and clear impression of Riga by personally viewing the city and its sights.

II. HISTORICAL PLACES

Many monuments of the revolutionary history, and other memorable places, buildings, and structures have been preserved in Riga and are carefully maintained by the Latvian people. The beginning of the revolutionary ferment and of economic and political strikes by the Riga proletariat dates back to the 1870's, the period of development capitalist industry, when the number of workers increased and capitalist exploitation was intensified. By the beginning of the 20th century, Riga had become an important center of the revolutionary movement in Tsarist Russia.

Below we give a list, of the names and, of memorable places connected with the development of the revolutionary movement in Riga.

1. House on Ulitsa Tsesu, 17. Place of meeting in 1900 Between V. I. Lenin and Latvian revolutionary underground members.

2. House on Ulitsa Kirova, 18. In the spring of 1900 V. I. Lenin had a conference here with Latvian Social Democrats. Here also was the publishing house of the Latvian Progressive newspaper "Dienas Lapa." From 1888 to 1900, Petr Stuchka, outstanding revolutionary, organizer, and leader of the Communist Party of Latvia, lived here.

3. House on Ulitsa Kirova, 26. From 1900 to 1902, one of the Baku Commissars, Stepan Shaumyan, a follower of V. I. Lenin, lived here; he was studying at the Riga Polytechnical Institute at that time.

4. House on Ulitsa Sarkanarmijas, 39. From 1905 to 1907, the newspaper "Cina", organ of the Latvian Social Democrats was printed here in an underground printing shop.

5. House on Ulitsa Kraslavas, 22. The newspaper "Cina", was printed here in an illegal printing shop of the Communist Party of Latvia from the end of 1920 to the spring of 1929.

6. House on Ulitsa Anri Barbyusa, 18. The newspaper "Cina", was printed here in 1939 and 1940.

7. Ulitsa 13. Yanvaryā. It was given this name in honor of the revolutionary events in Riga on 13 January 1905. On that day, the tsarist gendarmerie and troops attacked a demonstration of workers near the Iron Bridge and killed about 70 persons. A memorial plaque was placed on the front of the building (House No 33) facing the railroad bridge.

8. House at the corner of Ulitsa Kirova and Ulitsa Yumaras. This was the headquarters of the fighting troops of Riga workers in 1905.

The memorable places listed below (9, 10, and 11) are also closely connected with the revolutionary events of 1905. Large meetings of workers and working intelligentsia took place here:

9. Park of 1905.

10. Auditorium of the "Uley" Club; Ulitsa Komunāla, 1, now the State Riga Theater of Russian Drama.

11. Auditorium of the Society of Tradesmen; Ulitsa Lachplesha, 25, now the State Art Theater of the Latvian SSR imeni Yana Raynisa.

12. House on Bul'var Padom'yu, 38. The great Russian proletarian writer Maksim Gor'kiy lived here in the fall of 1904.

13. House on Ulitsa Lenina, 51. The First Congress of Social Democrats of the Latvian region took place here in the summer of 1906.

14. Building of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Komyunatnitsa, 11. The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Of Bolsheviks) of Latvia and the government of Soviet Latvia were located here in 1919.

15. State Academic Theater of Opera and ballet of the Latvian SSR; Bul'var Padom'yu, 3. On 13 January 1919 the first congress of soviets of workers', landless peasants', and riflemen's deputies of Latvia took place here, in which Yakov Mikhaylovich Sverdlov participated.

16. Building of the Supreme Court Latvian SSR; Ulitsa Lenina, 34. The Riga Soviet of Workers' Deputies was located here in 1919.

17. Building of the First Riga Secondary School imeni Leona Paegle and of the Secondary Evening School for working Youths imeni Raynisa; Bul'var Raynisa, 8. In 1919 the revolutionary writer Leon Paegle was the director of this school. From 1879 to 1883, the national poet Yan Raynis attended the secondary school located in this building. The Secondary School imeni Raynisa was attended by the Komsomol member Fritsis Gaylis, who was tortured in the political administration of bourgeois Latvia, and by the Komsomol and underground members Maldis Skreya and Dzheims Bankovich, who were killed during the German fascist occupation of Riga. Four memorial plaques have been placed on the front of the building and in the auditorium.

18. House on Ploshchad' Pionerov, 4 (former Hotel "Petrograd".) Sergey Mironovikh Kirov, who headed the Soviet delegation to the peace conference with Poland, stayed here temporarily in 1920.

19. House on Ulitsa Fr. Gaylisa, 11 (former Trade Representation of the USSR). The outstanding proletarian poet Valadimir Valdimirovich Mayakovskiy stayed here for some time in 1922.

20. House on Ulitsa Merkelya, 12. From 1891 to 1895, the national poet of Latvia, Yan Raynis, lived here.

21. House on Ulitsa Al'freda Klnynya, 1. From 1870 to 1885, Adolf Alunan, the "father of the Latvian theater," lived here.

22. House on Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 67. Alfred Kalnyn', composer and people's Artist of the Latvian SSR, lived and died here, (1879-1951).

23. House on Ulitsa Veydenbauma, 30. Yan Raynis lived here from 1926 to 1929.

24. State Academic Theater of Drama of the Latvian SSR; Bul'var Kronval'da, 2. In the fall of 1904, the great proletarian writer Maksim Gor'kiy took part in the staging of his plays in this theater.

25. Observatory of the Latvian State University; Bul'var Raynisa, 19. Participated in the International Geophysical Year (IGY 1957-1958).

26. House on Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 7. From 1898 to 1916, the outstanding motion picture director, Sergey Mikhaylovich Eyzenshteyn, lived here.

27. The elm of Peter I in the Viestura Garden.

III. MONUMENTS

1. Monument to the founder of the Communist Party and of the Soviet State, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Erected in 1950 at the intersection of Ulitsa Kirova and Ulitsa Lenina. Sculptors -- V. I. Ingal and V. Ya. Bogolyubov, laureates of Stalin prizes; architect -- Professor E. Ya. Shtal'berg, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR.

2. Bust of Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin. Park imeni Kirova. Sculptor V. I. Ingal.

3. Bust of Sergey Mironovich Kirov. Park imeni Kirova. Sculptor V. V. Rapikis.

4. Monument to Rudolf Blauman, classic writer of Latvian literature, Bul'var Raynisa. Erected in 1929. Sculptor E. Zal'kaln, People's Artist of the USSR.

5. Bust of the renowned Latvian artist Yan Rozental', Ulitsa Gor'kogo, near the building of the State Museum of Latvian and Russian Art. Sculptor B. Dzenis.

6. Monument to Freedom, erected in 1935 at the intersection of Ulitsa Lenina and Bul'var Raynisa. Sculptor K. F. Zale, architect Prof E. Ya. Shtal'berg.

7. Monument to the Russian warriors fallen in battles for Riga during the Northern War. Erected on Lutsavsala in 1891.

8. Triumphal Arch of Alexander, at the entrance to the Viestura Garden. Built under the supervision of the Riga construction foreman I. D. Gotfrid in 1818, in honor of the victorious end of the Patriotic War of 1812. It was originally on Vidzemes Shosse (now Ulitsa Lenina) and was set up at the entrance to the garden in 1935. The original appearance of the arch remained unchanged.

9. Monument to the defenders of Riga against the attacks of Bermont's bands and of German troops under the command of Von der Goltz. Erected on Sudrabkalnyn'sh, near Yurmalskoye Shosse, according to a project by Prof. E. Ya. Shtal'berg.

10. Construction site of a monument to the great national poet of Latvia, Yan Raynis; Bul'var Padom'yu, opposite the building of the State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet. The sculptor is Professor K. Ya. Zemdega, Honored Artist of the Latvian SSR.

11. Construction site of a monument to the outstanding member of the Communist Party of Latvia, Petr Stuchka; Ploshchad' Pionerov. The sculptor is Professor E. Ye. Melderis.

12. Construction site of a monument to the victims of 13 January 1905, corner of Ulitsa Komyaunatnes Krastmala and Ulitsa 13 Yanvaryu. Sculptor -- A. A. Terpilovskiy, architect -- K. Ya. Pluksne.

IV. OLD RIGA

Old Riga is the ancient part of the city, situated on the right bank of the Daugava River. The largest and most compact group of outstanding architectural monuments of the city and republic are concentrated in this part, on a relatively small area.

During the Great Patriotic War, Old Riga suffered considerable destruction. The enemy burned some of the most valuable monuments of architecture: St. Peter's Church (13th century), the "House of Black Heads" (14th century), the Town Hall (13th century), and many other valuable buildings and architectural groups.

At the present time Riga, mainly because of the existence of Old Riga, is included in the list of historical cities of all-Union importance.

In the Soviet Union a great deal of attention is given to the study of architectural monuments, as an inseparable part of the cultural heritage. The remarkable, often unique, monuments of architecture embody the creative work and art of the Latvian people at various stages of their historical development.

The key to a scientific understanding of works of art and to the discovery of their artistic value must be found in the historical circumstances and the social-economic conditions under which these works were created.

In viewing Old Riga, this remarkable architectural grouping, various scenes pass before one's eyes, leaving an indelible impression in the memory. Strangely-winding narrow little streets formed by the ancient walls of dwellings and warehouses, unexpected turns, and church spires thrusting upward into the sky blend with the tile roofs of the houses and the dense foliage of trees.

In the dark alleys, persistently called streets (which frequently have no sidewalks), and often not wider than 3 meters and only twice as long, where the rays of the sun do not linger very long, one can see the stone masks of door locks, weatherworn by many centuries, and cables with hooks suspended from warehouse cranes.

In blind alleys and narrow backyards one unexpectedly comes upon ornamental portals, sharply contrasting with the austere simplicity of the surrounding buildings.

Thus, in entire groups of buildings or in individual details, one recognizes the ancient architecture of Riga, and the principles underlying its planning and building, the composition of individual buildings and whole groups of buildings, the artistic and constructive solution of certain architectural details and elements -- the decorative trimming of facades, portals, cornices, frames, etc.

Created during a certain epoch, under certain social-economic conditions, these monuments of architecture express the ideas and aspirations of the people characteristic for that period and for those conditions.

The most important architectural monuments of Old Riga are well known by illustrations and descriptions. However, Old Riga cannot be judged merely by these. An essential element of the architectural and artistic whole are the old structures serving various uses of the townspeople, which, even if they do not have any great artistic value, are an organic part of the architectural complex.

A study of the ancient buildings and structures of Old Riga is extremely interesting and helps to understand the history and art of the Latvian people.

Monuments of Architecture

1. Warehouse on Ulitsa Skarnyu, 10/16; formerly St. George's Church. The existing building was erected at the beginning of the 13th century. It was originally part of the first Riga Castle of the Order and was used as an assembly hall and chapel. Later the building was rebuilt as a church, and in the middle of the 16th century it was turned into a warehouse.

2. The Dome Cathedral with adjoining former monastery buildings; on the square 17. Yunya (17 June); built in 1211. /construction began in 1211/. The cloister surrounds the inner yard from three sides. The monastery buildings were frequently rebuilt and are now occupied by the State Riga Historical Museum. Features of all historical architectural styles are found in the construction of this church complex, the largest one in the republic, beginning with the Romanesque style (the column hall). The height of the church tower with the spire is about 90 meters.

3. The fortress walls of the city. Construction was begun in 1201. In the course of time, they were rebuilt and added to in order to meet the requirements of military techniques. The height of the walls is about 11 meters, and they are more than 1 meter thick. Parts of the walls have been preserved in a damaged condition of Ulitsa Trokshnya, Minstereyas, Yanya seta, and others. At present the walls are being studied for purposes of restoration.

4. The Riga Castle; on Ploshchad' Pionerov. The Castle was an important fortified center of the Livonian Order. Construction began in 1330. In its original form the Castle represented a three-story square building with an inner courtyard in the center. Two large round towers and two small square towers are located diagonally at the corners. Beyond the northern wall of the castle was an oblong outer castle -- now the northern courtyard. The outer walls of the castle are twice as thick as the inner ones (3 meters in the basement). The castle was rebuilt several times. The White Hall was built in the early 19th century, and the Red Hall in the 20th century. The castle is now occupied by museums and by the Palace of Pioneers.

5. St. Jacob's Church; on Ulitsa Vestures. It was first mentioned in 1226. The church was built outside the original limits of the city's fortified walls and was intended for the residents of

suburbs. The early altar section and the three-nave basilica are well preserved; a square tower rises above it. The tower and spire were given its present appearance after the reconstructions in the 16th and 18th centuries. The total height of the tower is about 80 meters.

6. The old halls of the Large Guildhall; on Ulitsa Amatu, 6; now the building of the State Philharmonic Society of the Latvian SSR. One of these halls, the so-called "Muenster Room", built in the early 14th century, is the oldest public building of a secular character which has been preserved in Riga; This is a two-nave hall with a cross-vault above it; it was used for meetings and celebrations of the Riga merchants. In 1521 a smaller square hall was added on to the "Muenster Room," -- the so-called "Bridal Chamber," covered with a cross-vault in the late Gothic style.

7. St. John's Church; on Ulitsa Skarnyu, 24. The church and monastery was built on a plot of land which was turned over to the Dominican Order, together with the first bishop's castle, in the middle of the 13th century. The church was first mentioned in 1297; it was enlarged in 1330 as far as the limits of the present entrance. The extremely limited area on which the church was built dictated the necessity of building counterforts inside the building. In the late 15th and early 16th centuries the buildings were covered with beautiful starry vaults and a fine stepped fronton with a height of 34 meters was erected above the northern wall. Between 1587 and 1589 the building was lengthened. The one-nave Gothic hall of the church was enlarged by adding on a three-nave section of the same width; its vaults are supported by columns of the Tuscan Order. In the 18th century an ornate altar in the baroque style was built.

8. St. Peter's Church; on Ploshchad' Betsrigas. It was first mentioned in 1209. In the 15th century it was almost completely rebuilt in its previous form with a tower crowned by a pyramidal, octahedral spire. In the 17th century the spire of the tower collapsed, whereupon a new wooden spire was built. During this period the smooth western facade was also erected, which has been preserved up to the present time. In 1721 the wooden parts of the church and the tower were destroyed by fire. By order of Peter I the building was reconstructed in its previous form. The height of the tower with the spire was increased to 120.7 meters.

The spire of St. Peter's Church represented a unique wooden structure, which was remarkable for its bold design, graceful silhouette, and durability. The spire of St. Peter's Church was the central element of its silhouette and of the entire outline of Old Riga.

In 1941, the bombardment of the city by German fascist troops caused a fire which destroyed the spire and all wooden parts of the building, together with all valuable ornamental parts in the interior and on the marble pulpit. At the present time this monument of architecture of all-Union importance is being restored.

9. "The Swedish Gate" - on Ulitsa Tornya, 11. This is the only city gateway of Riga which has been preserved. It was built next to

the semicircular Juergen (or Small) Tower of the city wall in 1698. In the course of development of the city, small dwellings were built on from both sides to the wall, erected in the 13th century, and to the tower. The complex of buildings together with gate and tower was called the Swedish Gate. This group of buildings has now been expanded and has been assigned to the House of Architects of the Latvian SSR.

10. Porokhovaya (Powder) or Pesochnaya (Sand) Tower; on Ulitsa Smil'shu, 20. This tower was part of the system of fortified walls of the city and guarded the entry to Riga from the main land route. It was first mentioned in 1330. The tower received its name from the sand hills facing it. It was later called "Powder Tower," when it was used for storing gunpowder. In 1621, during a siege of the city, the tower was destroyed down to its basement floor. In 1650 a new brick tower was erected above the basement floor, which has been preserved almost completely in its original form up to the present time. The interior of the tower was rebuilt several times. At present the tower is part of the building of the State Museum of Revolution, Latvian SSR.

11. Medieval dwellings -- "Three Brothers" -- on Ulitsa Maza Pils, 17/19 and 21/23. House 17 was built in the 15th century and is the oldest dwelling-house preserved in Latvia. Dwellings of this type were characteristic for the city during the medieval period. The building is located on a narrow strip of land, wedged deeply into the city block. Its front wall, facing the street, is crowned by a well-proportioned, stepped gable with a weathervane. There are benches on both sides of the entrance to the building; one end of the benches is completed by a vertical stone with the "home sign." Originally there was only one living room in the building, which occupied the whole lower floor. In the interior of the room there was a hearth and kitchen-range with a flue. The cellar and the upper floors were intended for the storage of goods. The floors of all stories had hatches for hoisting goods to the upper stories. A wooden wheel mechanism was installed above the hatches for moving freight in a vertical direction. Since 1687 a bakery was located in the building.

The dwelling-house on Ulitsa M. Pils, 19, was built in 1646. The main room on the first floor (street floor) is similar to that in the house next door, as described above. The interiors of both buildings were restored to their original form during postwar years.

The front side of the dwelling-house on M. Pils, 21/23, has also been restored in its original form, while the interior plan has been changed to conform to present housing requirements.

12. Warehouses on Ulitsa Sarkanās Gvardes, 7 and 11, Ulitsa Vetspilsetas 0, 10, Ulitsa Aldaru, 5, and others. The warehouse represents a special type of large storage installations, which were widely used in the construction of Riga in the 17th century. They usually face the street with their narrow side. The interior space together with the loft is divided into several floors. In the upper part of the

loft there is a hoisting mechanism. With the help of this mechanism it was possible to hoist up the goods directly from the street and to store them through the window-hatches in the appropriate section of the loft. Above the main entrance to the warehouse there was usually a sculptured representation of some animal -- an elephant, a camel, a pigeon, etc., which served as the emblem or as the address of the warehouse. In Old Riga 24 such warehouses have been preserved, some of the emblems have also been partially preserved.

13. Building "Eck Convent"; on Ulitsa Skarnyu, 22. It was built in 1435 by the Riga Magistrate as a shelter for travelers. At the end of the 16th century the building was reconstructed and the Riga mayor N. Eck established a "convent" in it (an institution for the care of needy widows). The plan of the building, the old rooms, the wooden staircase, and the typical heating system -- a kitchen with a flue -- have been completely preserved. The main facade of the building is symmetrical. A cartouche dedicated to the memory of Eck, skillfully hewn out of stone, is designed into the facade along its axis.

14. The Reiter House; Ulitsa Marstalyu, 2/4. The house of the rich merchant J. Reiter was built in 1685. The building contained dwelling space, trading establishments, and storage rooms. The original plan has not been preserved, but the facade is well preserved. The building is richly ornamented with high-reliefs and plastic garlands, skillfully hewn out of stone. The middle section is slightly reinforced; it is crowned by a fronton and accented by a beautiful portal.

15. The Dannenstern House; on Ulitsa Marstalyu, 21. It was the house of the noted citizen Dannenstern, and was built in 1696. At one time there was a well furnished hall, office, and other rooms on the first floor. The second floor had residential quarters. The vaulted cellar, the upper semi-story, and the five low-ceilinged stories of the loft were used for storing goods, which were hoisted up with the help of a windlass installed in the loft, and were then stacked in the appropriate section of the loft. The main facade is faced with limestone and divided by large pilasters and two flat moldings crowned by frontons. The moldings emphasize the axes of the two entrances to the building, which are ornamented by elaborate portals.

16. Palace of Peter I; on Komyaunatnes Krastmala. After the victory over the Swedes and the conquest of Riga by Russian troops, Peter I arrived in Riga in 1711 and lived for a while in this house. Later on, the building was reconstructed and enlarged, and not much has remained of the original plan and facades. A one-story structure adjoins this building, above which structure a small "hanging garden" was arranged, the object of care by Peter I.

17. Reformed Church; on Ulitsa Marstalyu, 10. The building was erected during 1727-1733, and the portal of the main entrance was made of sandstone in 1737. The building was destroyed by fire soon thereafter and was again rebuilt. In 1805 the church was reconstructed: the interior was divided into two stories; the lower story was used for storage space, and the upper one was kept as a place of worship. The

facade is divided by large pilasters, high arched windows, and crowned by a small, elaborate wooden tower. The total height of the tower is about 35 meters.

18. Peter and Paul Cathedral --- in the area of the former Riga Citadel. It was built by order of Catherine II during 1776-1786. The plan of the cathedral is cross-shaped, the center of the cross is covered by a large brick cupola, on which a drum is located, which is covered by a second, smaller cupola. A lofty, many-tiered tower, crowned by a conical stone "pyramid", adjoins the cathedral. The middle section of the tower was ornamented with bronze sculptures, which were later replaced by stone urns.

19. Residential houses of the late 18th century; on Ulitsa Pils, 9; Vetspilsetas, 11; and others. During the second half of the 18th century, many Riga citizens rebuilt their homes. In place of the outdated, small houses, 3-4 storied residential buildings appeared, which were more up-to-date for that period. In some cases, the old buildings were radically reconstructed. Most of these residential buildings were built according to plans of the Riga architect K. Haberland, who created a new type of urban dwelling, conforming to the requirements of well-to-do citizens. The first floor housed commercial offices, and the second floor housed the apartments of the owner, frequently with elegant halls. The upper floors were either rented out, or were assigned as living quarters to the apprentices. The main stairways were made mostly out of wood. The main facade of a residential building, as well as the reception halls, were richly ornamented with sculptures in the classic style.

20. Arsenal; on Ulitsa Tornya, 1. It was built during 1828-1832. In its construction, partial use was made of the former city rampart with the so-called "Maiden's Tower." The building is relatively low, but long. Its central part is slightly reinforced; it is very high and is crowned by an attic. At the present time the building is used as a warehouse.

21. Suburban Estates. In the second half of the 18th and the early 19th century, a new type of residential building appeared in the architecture of Riga, i.e., the suburban mansion of prosperous citizens. Usually these buildings were located in the outskirts of the city among gardens. Such are the suburban mansions at Bishumuizha on Ulitsa Bauskas, 147, and Blokmuiža, on Ulitsa Vienības gatve, 27. Both houses were built in the classic style, they have porticos and have partly preserved their original plan.

22. Church of Jesus at the intersection of Ulitsa Odesskaya and Sevastopol'skaya. It was built during 1818-1822. The plan of the church is octagonal, it has four symmetrical wings, which form the vistas of the streets converging into the square. One of the wings serves as the vestibule to the church and is topped by a 37-meter, two-story tower. The interior of the church is covered by a flat wooden cupola, supported by 16 pairs of columns /or 16 columns arranged in pairs/. The Church of Jesus is the largest wooden building in Latvia.

V. MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

Monuments to the historical past of the Latvian people, their culture and art, as well as works of art of the Russian, West European, and ancient cultures, have been collected and are preserved in the Riga museums. Among the exhibits are some rare finds and highly valuable objects of applied art and daily life, which were discovered in the course of archeological excavations.

1. The Riga State Historical Museum -- Ulitsa Palasta, 4. It is the oldest museum in the republic and was first mentioned in 1764. The Museum is located in the former Dome Monastery.

The museum consists of four departments: archeology, history, socialist construction, and navigation. The museum has a large quantity of valuable exhibits on the history, social-economy and cultural life of Riga.

2. Museum of History of the Latvian SSR -- Ploshchad' Pionerov, 3 (in the Riga Castle). Founded in the 1870's. Valuable exhibits on the history of the material and spiritual culture of the Latvian people, beginning with ancient times, are collected here.

3. State Museum of Revolution of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 20 (in the Powder, or Sand Tower). Founded in 1940 after the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia.

The museum has valuable and interesting exhibits on the history of the revolutionary movement in the republic, on the Great Socialist October Revolution, the Great Patriotic War, the partisan movement, etc.

4. The State Museum of Latvian and Russian Art -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 10-a. Opened in 1905. The museum is a repository for valuable works of art of Latvian and Russian artists (painters and engravers) and sculptors. In addition to permanent exhibitions of works of Latvian and Russian masters of art, the museum arranges temporary exhibits of artists of union republics and foreign countries.

5. State Museum of Fine Arts -- Ploshchad' Pionerov, 3 (in the Riga Castle). Founded in 1920. The museum contains rare and valuable works of German and Dutch masters, French engravings, paintings objects of applied art, sculptures of the ancient world, and of countries of an ancient culture, a rich collection of china, etc.

The museum also arranges temporary exhibits of masters of foreign countries.

6. Literature Museum imeni Ya. Raynis (J. Rainis), national poet; under the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ploshchad' Pionerov, 3 (in the Riga Castle). The museum was organized in 1940 on the basis of literary works of the Latvian poet Yan Raynis.

The museum has a large quantity of exhibits in the form of manuscripts, photographs, scenery and costume sketches, and other materials on the Latvian theater. The main exhibits are those pertaining to the creative work of the national poet Yan Raynis, the national writers of the Latvian SSR Andrej Upit, Vilis Latsis, and E. Birzniek-Upita, the national poet Yan Sudrabkalns, the classic writer of Latvian literature Rudolf Blauman, and others.

The museum arranges periodical exhibitions dedicated to classic writers of Russian and Latvian literature.

7. State Museum of Natural History of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona 4. The oldest museum of this type in the Baltic republics. The museum has a large quantity of exhibits showing the characteristic features of the nature and natural resources of the republic. The exhibits are divided into sections of botany, zoology, entomology, anthropology, geology, and palentology. The museum has an auditorium for movies and lectures.

8. P. Stradyn' Museum of the History of Medicine -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 1. Founded in 1958 on the basis of materials collected by Professor P. Stradyn', Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR.

9. Exhibition of National Economy of the Latvian SSR. -- Opened in 1957 in the halls of the Large Theater and Concert Building in Riga Park of Culture and Rest, in Mezhaparks. The exhibits show the development of the national economy in the republic.

10. Exhibit Halls of the Riga House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda -- Ploschad' 17 Iyunya, 6. Exhibitions on the achievements in the fields of science and technology are arranged in these halls. There is also an auditorium for movies and lectures.

11. State Museum of Peasant Life in Latvia was founded in 1924. The first exhibits were brought to the museum area in 1928 and it was officially opened in 1932, with a total of six exhibits of structures. The number of exhibits now exceeds 4, 100, of which 46 buildings and structures are from 80 to 400 years old.

The exhibits of peasants' buildings are grouped according to geographic and ethnographic features of the republic; they are divided into four groupings: Kurzeme, Vidzeme, Zemgale, and Latgale peasant farms.

Each farm consists of a dwelling house, other farm buildings, farm implements, household objects and utensils of well-to-do peasants who employed hired farm laborers. Primitive huts of fishermen, poor peasants, etc., are also shown.

A new section of exhibits is being organized in the museum, which is to show characteristic Latvian fishing villages.

VI. The Brothers' Cemetery and Raynis Cemetery

The Latvian people reverently preserve the memory of their deceased relatives and friends and carefully tend the burial sites -- cemeteries, graves, and tombstones. The graves of the dead are decorated with flowers and the footpaths are strewn with fresh sand. Most of the cemeteries represent flowering gardens with avenues, roads, and paths planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Many of the graveyards have beautiful monuments, tombstones, mausoleums, etc.

In the area of Mezhaparks there are a number of cemeteries, including the Brothers' Cemetery and the Raynis Cemetery.

The Brothers' Cemetery is a unique place, in which the elements of sculpture, architecture, and landscaping are harmoniously combined. The author of this project was the sculptor K. F. Zale; the co-authors -- architect A. K. Birzeniek for the architectural arrangement, and A. Zeydak for planning and landscaping.

The Brothers' Cemetery was laid out in 1923. This cemetery has remarkable sculptured groups and individual statues, terraces, avenues of trees, etc.

In 1958, the remains of 23 Soviet warriors, who were killed in battle for the liberation of Latvia during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, were brought from various places of interment and were buried in the Brothers' Cemetery.

The Raynis Cemetery is situated next to the Brothers' Cemetery. In its center, on the axis of the main avenue planted with weeping birches, is the grave of the national poet Yan Raynis (1865-1929). On the grave is a monument to the poet, made of a polished red granite monolith on a pedestal. The monument is the work of the sculptor K. Ya. Zemdega. Several stone steps lead up to the monument and it is surrounded by a semicircular stone colonnade, covered with wild climbing grapevine.

Outstanding members of the Communist Party of Latvia are buried in Raynis Cemetery, including R. Neyland and Zh. Spure; Hero of the Soviet Union Otomar Oshkaln; five Komsomols killed by the hand of German fascist barbarians, -- Hero of the Soviet Union Imant Sudmalis, Dzheims Bankovich, and three of their comrades; the Komsomol member Fritsis Gaylis, who was tortured in the political administration of bourgeois Latvia; outstanding figures in literature and the arts, generals, officers, and soldiers of the Soviet Army, and others.

VII. STATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Klmyaunatnes, 11.
2. Council of Ministers Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Lenina, 36.
3. Supreme Court Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Lenina, 34.
4. Council of National Economy Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 1.
5. Riga City Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Bul'var Raynisa, 7.
6. Kirovskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Ulitsa Blaumana, 5-a.
7. Proleterskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Ulitsa Lenina, 85.
8. Stalinskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Ulitsa Yura Alunana, 5.
9. Leninskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Ulitsa Slokas, 31.
10. Moskovskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 161.
11. Yurmalskiy Rayon Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies (see Riga Seashore).
12. Ministry of Culture Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 2.
13. Administration for Matters of Arts, Ministry of Culture Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 2.
14. State Committee for Matters of Construction and Architecture under the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Lenina, 36.
15. Administration of the Chief City Architect -- Ulitsa M. Yauna, 5.

VIII. SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Riga is an important scientific and cultural center of the Soviet Union. It has the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and its 14 scientific research institutes; the Institute of Party History under the Central committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; an affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee CPSU; 5 scientific research institutes of the Ministry of Agriculture, and others.

There are in Riga 7 higher educational institutions with a total of about 16,000 students: 25 tekhnikums, technical and trade schools; and more than 100 general educational schools. The number of students in them reaches 70,000.

In addition, Riga has a number of branches of all-Union correspondence-course institutes, a forest-sanatorium school for children with poor health, 24 evening schools for working youths, and schools for the artistic education of young people and children. i.e., music schools, choreography schools, and art schools.

The education of children and the organization of useful recreation is greatly aided by children's institutions and other establishments outside the schools, such as the Palace of Pioneers, the Children's Excursion Station, the Station of Young Technicians, kindergartens; the Museum of Natural History, the "Saules darzs", the children's park, and the Zoological Garden.

Scientific Establishments and Societies, Creative Unions, Republic Council of Trade Unions

1. Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 1, and Ulitsa Turgeneva, 19.
2. Institute of Party History under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia -- affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU -- Bul'var Raynisa, 15.
3. Riga Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Plastic Surgery -- Ulitsa Dantes, 12/22.
4. Scientific Research Institute of Schools -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
5. Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 1.
6. Central Committee of the Society of the Red Cross Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Skolas, 28.
7. Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions -- Ulitsa Sarkanarmiyas, 29/31.
8. Theatrical Society of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 9.
9. Union of Architects of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Tornya, 11.
10. Union of Composers of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
11. Union of Artists of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
12. Union of Writers of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.

13. Latvian Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries --
Ulitsa Jeona Paigle, 2.

Higher Educational Institutions

1. Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka -- Bul'var Raynisa, 19.
2. Riga Medical Institute -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 12.
3. Latvian Agricultural Academy -- Ulitsa Auseklya, 5.
4. State Academy of Arts of the Latvian SSR -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 13.
5. Latvian State Conservatory imeni Yazep Vitol -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 1.
6. Latvian State Institute of Physical Culture -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 10.
7. Riga Polytechnical Institute -- Ulitsa Lenina, 1.

Schools for the Artistic Education of Young People and Children

1. Children's Seven-Year Music School -- Ulitsa Sarkanarmiyas, 16.
2. Children's Music School imeni Pavul Yur'yan -- Ulitsa Balozhu, 27.
3. 10-Year Music School imeni Emil Darzin' attached to the State Conservatory -- Bul'var Raynisa, 23.
4. Music School imeni Yazep Medin under the State Conservatory -- Ulitsa Skolas, 11.
5. Riga Choreography School -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 8.
6. Branch of Choreography School -- Ulitsa Marstalyu, 2/4.
7. Riga School of Applied Art -- Ulitsa Lenina, 39.
8. Riga Art School imeni Yan Rozental -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 13.
9. Art Trade School No 17 -- Ulitsa Merkelya, 11.
10. Art Trade School of Printers -- Ulitsa Palasta, 3.

Libraries

There are more than 40 public libraries in Riga. In addition, there are libraries in all Palaces of Culture, clubs and educational institutions; hundreds of libraries are maintained in enterprises and government institutions. A brief list of the principal libraries follows.

1. State Library of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 14; Ulitsa Bibliotekas, 5.
2. Fundamental Library of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Komunala, 4.
3. Division of Latvian Literature imeni Misin' of the Fundamental

- Library of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Skolas, 3.
4. Central Library of the Republic Council of Trade Unions -- Ulitsa 13 Yanvaryā, 3.
 5. Scientific-Technical Library -- Ploshchad' 17 Iyunya, 6.
 6. Library of the House of Political Education, Riga City Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia -- Ulitsa Skolas, 6.
 7. Pedagogical Library -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
 8. Scientific-Medical Library -- Ulitsa Skolas, 28.
 9. State Central Library of Music -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 16/18.
 10. Children's and Youth Library -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 105.
 11. State Library, and Reading Room of Children's and Youth Literature -- Ulitsa Komyaunatnes, 6/8.

Theaters, Circus, and Concert Halls

1. State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 3. It is the largest theater in the republic. The building was erected in 1863 and was turned over to the opera theater in 1919.
2. State Academic Theater of Drama -- Bul'var Kronval'da 2. Founded in 1919.
3. State Art Theater imeni Yan Raynis -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 25. The theater was established in 1920.
4. State Theater of Russian Drama -- Ulitsa Komunala, 1. It became a State Theater in 1940.
5. State Theater for Young Spectators imeni Leninskiy Komsomol -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 37. The first theater for young people in the republic. Founded in 1940.
6. Theater of Musical Comedy -- Ulitsa Lenina, 96. The first theater of this type in the republic. Founded after the Great Patriotic War. Performances are given both in Latvian and in Russian.
7. State Puppet Theater -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 16/18. Founded during the Great Patriotic War. Performances are given both in Latvian and in Russian.

The most outstanding masters of theatrical art of the republic are employed in the Riga theaters. In addition, the State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet frequently has guest performances by noted artists of other union republics and of foreign countries.

8. Riga "Saulgriezhi" People's Theater -- Ulitsa Turgeneva, 19.
9. State Riga Circus -- Ulitsa Merkelya, 4.

It is one of the largest circuses of the Soviet Union. The circus has been in operation since 1872. In addition to artists of the Riga Circus, masters of the circus art of other union republics and of the people's democracies also perform in this circus.

The Riga theaters and the circus, in addition to giving performances in the capital, also play in other cities and rural localities of the republic and give guest performances in various cities of the Soviet Union.

10. Concert Hall of the State Conservatory -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 1.

11. Concert Hall of the State Philharmonic Society -- Ulitsa Amatu, 6.
 12. Large Auditorium of the Latvian State University -- Bul'var Raynisa, 19.
 13. Concert and Theater Hall of the District Officer's Club -- Ulitsa Merkelya, 13.
 14. Management of the State Philharmonic Society of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Leona Paegle, 2.
- There are concert and theater auditoriums in all the Palaces of Culture and clubs. In addition, many gardens and parks have open-air concert stages.

Movie Theaters and Film Studios

There are 36 movie theaters in Riga, three of which have wide screens. In addition, most of the Palaces of Culture and clubs have permanent facilities for motionpicture projection.

The addresses of those movie theaters are listed below, most of which are located mainly in the city center.

1. "Palladium" (wide-screen) -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 21.
2. "Gaismas" (wide-screen) -- Ulitsa Tallinas, 54.
3. "Riga" -- Ulitsa Kirova, 61.
4. "Spartak" -- Ulitsa Kirova, 61.
5. "Komyaunistis" -- Ulitsa Lenina, 24.
6. "Aina" -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 19.
7. "Blazma" -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 67.
8. "Daile" -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 31.
9. "Lachplesis" -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 52/54.
10. "21 Iyulya" -- Ulitsa Karla Marksa, 72.
11. "Teika" -- Ploshchad' 21 Iyulya, 2.
12. "Sarkana Ausma" -- Ulitsa Nometnyu, 44.
13. "Uzvara" -- Park of Culture and Rest -- Mezhaparks.
14. Management of the Riga Film Studio for Art Films and Documentary Films -- Ulitsa Skolas, 3-a.
15. Workshops of the Film Studio -- Ulitsa Skolas, 2; and Ulitsa Zirgu, 2.
16. Film Studio -- Shmerli.

Palaces of Culture and Clubs

More than 50 Palaces of Culture and clubs are conducting cultural and educational work among the population in Riga. In addition, primary cultural centers -- Red Corners -- exist, as a rule, in all enterprises and government establishments.

There follows a brief list of cultural and educational establishments.

1. Palace of Culture of the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions -- Ulitsa Amatu, 5.

2. Palace of Culture of Stalinskiy Rayon "Draudziba" -- Ulitsa Tilta, 32.
3. Palace of Culture for Fishermen "Ziemeļ'blazma" -- Vetsmilgravis, Ulitsa Ziemeļ'blazmas, 36.
4. House of Architects -- Ulitsa Tornya, 11.
5. House of Teachers -- Ulitsa Yura Alunana, 7.
6. House of Art Workers -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 9.
7. Club of the Union of Writers of Latvia -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
8. House of Medical Workers -- Ulitsa Lenina, 77.
9. Club of Printers -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 43/45.
10. Central Club of Builders -- Ulitsa Sarkanarmiyas, 10-a.
11. Central Club of Communications Workers, and Workers of Motor Transport and Highways of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 2-a.
12. Railroad Workers' Club -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 7.
13. Club of the Trade Union of Workers in State Trade and consumers' Cooperatives -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 32.
14. Club of the VEF Plant -- Ulitsa Lenina, 176.
15. Club of the "Aurora" Factory -- Ulitsa M. Nometnyu, 16.
16. Club of the Plant imeni A. S. Popov -- Ulitsa Radio-tekhnikas, 41.
17. Officers' District Club -- Ulitsa Merkelya, 13.
18. Navy Officers' Club -- Ulitsa Piestatnes, 7.
19. Seamen's Club -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 2.
20. Seamen's International Club -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 1.
21. House of Scientific-Technical Propaganda -- Ploshchad' 17 Iyunya, 6.
22. Transport Club [House] of Technology of the Latvian Railroad -- Ulitsa Riepnieku, 1.
23. House of Political Education -- Ulitsa Skolas, 6.
24. House of People's Creative Work imeni E. Melngailis -- Ulitsa Zirgu, 4.
25. House of Health Education -- Ulitsa Komyaunatnes, 16.
26. Palace of Pioneers -- Ploshchad' Pionerov, 3 (former Riga Castle).
27. Central House of Artistic Education of Children -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
28. Station of Young Technicians of Riga City -- Ulitsa Yumaras, 4.
29. Club of Young Technicians of the Latvian Railroad -- Ulitsa Riepnieku, 2.

Publishing Houses, Radio and Television Centers

1. Latvian State Publishing House -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 24.
2. Latvian Newspaper and Magazine Publishing House -- Ulitsa Pils, 23.
3. Publishing House of Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Smil'shu, 1.

4. State Publishing House of Statistics -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 1.
5. Telegraph Agency of the Latvian SSR (LTA) -- Ulitsa Palasta,
- 10.
6. Committee for Radiobroadcasting and Television under the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR -- Ploshchad' 17 Iyunya, 8.
7. Television Broadcasting Station -- B. Nometnyu, 62.

Editorial Offices for Periodicals

1. "Berniba" -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 6.
2. "Zilite" -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 6.
3. "Dadzis" -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
4. "Zvaigzne" -- Ulitsa Perses, 10/12.
5. "Karogs" -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
6. "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk" (News of the Academy of Sciences) -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 4.
7. "Agitatora Bloknots" and "Bloknot agitatora" -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 3.
8. "Padom'yu Latviyas Komunistu" and "Kommunist Sovetskoy Latvii" -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 3.
9. "Padom'yu Latviyas Sieviete" (Soviet Latvian Woman) -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 24.
10. "Druva" -- Bul'var Komsomol'skiy, 6.
11. "Parus" Almanac -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
12. "Padom'yu Latviyas Skola" (Soviet Latvian School) -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
13. "Liesma" -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 6.
14. "Veseliba" -- Ulitsa Komyaunatnes, 16.
15. Bulletin "Novyye knigi" (New Books) -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 24.
16. "Maksla" (Art) -- Ulitsa Leona Paigle, 2.

Newspaper Editorial Offices

1. "Cina" -- Ulitsa Blaumana, 38/40.
2. "Sovetskaya Latvija" -- Ulitsa Veidenbauma, 25.
3. "Padom'yu Yaunatne" (Soviet Youth) -- Ulitsa Blaumana,
- 38/40.
4. "Sovetskaya Molodezh" (Soviet Youth) -- Ulitsa Dzirnava, 57.
5. "Rigas Balss" and "Golos Rigi" (Voice of Riga) -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Ulitsa Perses, 10/12.
6. "Literatura un Maksla" (Literature and Art) -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 12.
7. "skolotayu Avize" (Teachers' Newspaper) -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 2.
8. "Rigas Kinoekrani" and "Kinoekrany Rigi" (Riga Movie Screens) -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 119.
9. "Rigas Vil'ni" (Riga Waves) -- Ploshchad' 17. Iyunya, 8.
10. "Zheleznodorozhnik Latvii" (Latvian Railroad Worker) -- Ulitsa Gogolya, 3.
11. "Za Rodinu" (For the Homeland) -- Ulitsa Muitas, 1.

12. "Latviyskiy Moryak" (Latvian Seaman) -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 2.
13. "Darba Balss" (Voice of Labor) -- Ulitsa Veidenbauma, 25.
14. "Latvijas Celtnieks" and "Latviyskiy Stroitel" (Latvian Builder) -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 6.
15. "Pionieris" (Pioneer) -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 6.
16. "Sports" -- Ulitsa Korova, 2-b.
17. "LPSR Augstakas Padomes Prezidiya Zinotays", "Vedomosti Prezidiyuna Verkhovnogo Soveta Latviyskoy SSR" (Official Bulletin of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR) -- Latvian and Russian editions -- Ulitsa Komyaunatnes, 11.

IX. GARDENS AND PARKS

The gardens, parks and boulevards of Riga, represent an organized system of landscaping and are located in the center and on the outskirts of the city, along the banks of the city canal and in the Pardagava Rayon, which borders on Bulli, Imanta, Kleissti, and others. On the eastern outskirts of the city is a large forest area-- Bikernieki-Shmerli, which occupies an area of over 600 hectares; to the north of the city is the pine forest, Mezhapark. The "Park Kommunarov" and a number of squares were planted fairly recently on former waste land.

Rare and valuable species of trees and decorative shrubs grow in the gardens, parks, and along the boulevards; bosquets and rosariums have been planted. Each year a large number of flowers is planted. The large gardens and parks have concert stages, sculptures, fountains, playgrounds for children, cafes, and snack bars. The city parks are a favorite recreation spot for adults and children.

1. Viestura Garden is located at the end of Ulitsa Auseklya. It was first laid out in 1721 under the supervision and with the personal participation of Peter I.

4. Park Arkadiya is located across the Dauyga River along Ulitsa Brivzemnieka and the Maras Pond, as far as the railroad line. The park was originally laid out in 1852. It was opened to the public at the end of the last century. The park is very picturesque because of its terrain and the mirrored surface of its pond. A concert stage has been erected on the upper terrace. The park borders on the sports grounds of railroad workers.

5. Park Dzeguzhkalins is located across the Dauzga River at the intersection of Ulitsa Bullyu and Ulitsa Daugzvgrivas. The summit of the hill on which the park is situated is the highest spot in the city -- 28 meters above sea level. From here one has a wonderful view of the city and the Daugava River. The picturesque quality of the park is due to its terrain, its stone steps, concert stage, and the seats for the audience, arranged in terraces.

6. Ziedonya Garden is located between Ulitsa Suvorova, Artilerias, Spargelyu, and Revolyutsiyas. The garden is fairly new, but is noted for its remarkable selection of almost all species of trees growing on the territory of the republic, decorative shrubs, flowers, a rose garden, and a fountain in the center of the garden.

7. Kronvalda Garden is located between the city canal, Bul'var Kommunarov, and Ulitsa Kirova. A parapet with a pergola has been erected on the banks of the canal and an attractive bridge for pedestrians, leading toward Bul'var Kronvalda, spans the canal. There is a shallow pond for children in this garden.

8. Garden of the Officers' District Club. It is located between the city canal, Bul'var Kommunarov, Ulitsa Gor'kogo, and Kronvalda Garden. The garden includes a building of the Officers' Club, a restaurant, a band stand, and other attractions.

9. Basteykalns (Bsdtion Hill), located between the city canal, Ulitsa Lenina and Bul'var Padom'yu. A very picturesque and richly planted, elevated area, which was artificially created after the city rampart had been torn down. The water cascades, illuminated at night, are especially impressive. From Basteykalns a slender, arched bridge across the canal near the arched bridge is a hut for swans.

10. Miera Garden is located in Moskovskiy Rayon between Ulitsa Kievskaya, Kalupskaya, and Yekabpilsskaya. It was laid out at the end of the 19th, and the beginning of the 20th, century. The garden has sculptures, playgrounds, and a concert stage.

11. Ziemel'blazma Park is located in the distant workers' district Vetsmilgravis, between Ulitsa Ziemel'blazmas, Lashu, and Kapu. The garden has a large variety of trees and various park structures -- bandstands, sports areas, etc.

12. Park Kommunarov is located in the city center between Ulitsa Kirova, Lenina, Gor'koga and Bul'var Kommunarov. The park is relatively new; it is remarkable for its variety of lilac bushes and roses. There are fountains and ponds in this park. At the intersection of Ulitsa Lenina and Ulitsa Kirova, near the park, is the monument to V. I. Lenin; here also, at the entrance to the park, is a stone pedestal of the monument to Barclay de Tolly, hero of the Patriotic War of 1812. At the entrance to the park from Ulitsa Gor'kogo is a bust of the artist Yan Rozental.

13. New Park; located in Moskovskiy Rayon, between Ulitsa Kayusalas and Gredu, near the Daugava River.

14. Bul'var Raynisa; located between Ulitsa Suvorova and Ulitsa Gor'koga, along the canal.

15. Bul'var Kommunarov; located between Ulitsa Gor'kogo and Ulitsa Kirova.

16. Bul'var Padom'yu; located between Ulitsa Gor'kogo and Ulitsa 13 Yanvarya.

17. Bul'var Kronvalda; located between Ulitsa Gor'kogo and Ulitsa Eksporta, along the city canal.

18. Boulevard along Ulitsa Lenina ; between Ulitsa Kirova and Bul'var Raynisa.

19. Bul'var Mayakovskogo -- in the area across the Daugava.

20. Bul'var Uzvaras -- in the area across the Daugava River.

The boulevards usually have buildings only on one side; sometimes on both sides.

22. Botanical Garden of the Latvian State University -- Ulitsa Kandavas, 2. It has been in existence since 1922. The garden occupies an area of 15 hectares and has an abundance selection of tropical, subtropical, and other exotic plants. The botanical garden does a great amount of scientific and cultural-educational work; at the same time, it gives practical assistance in the planting of city parks and gardens.

23. Forest area Bikernieki-Shmerli, which was mentioned before.

24-26. Riga Park of Culture and Rest, Riga Zoological Garden, Children's Park "Saules darzs" (see below under Mezhapark).

27. Mezhapark is a huge forest area (pine forest), located in the northern part of the city on the shore of the picturesque Lake Kish-ezers. Mezhapark is connected with the city center by all types of city transport -- streetcar, trolley-bus, electric railroad of the Riga -- Vetsaki --Tsarnikava line. The railroad stations closest to Mezhapark are Brasa, Sarkandaugava, and Mangali. Mezhapark is also connected with the city center by diesel ships operation across Lake Kish-ezers and on the Daugava River.

A section of Mezhapark is occupied by blocks of residential buildings, mainly two-story and one-story villas, one-family homes, and cottages. Some children's institutions are also located here.

In the center of the forest area, the first Park of Culture and Rest in the republic was created in 1949 by the efforts of the working people of Riga. The park occupies an area of about 370 hectares.

The park contains buildings of the "Uzvara" movie theater, restaurants, snack bars and a large stage for the song festivals, which have been conducted in Latvia since 1873 and have become a remarkable national tradition. The stage has room for 10,000 singers; it is the only structure of this type not only in the USSR, but in all of Europe. The park also has a "Green Theater" (outdoor theater), dance floors, sports areas, a parachute tower, reading rooms, an exhibit hall, a winter pavilion, a children's town, a boat station etc. In 1957 the Republic Exhibition of National Economy was opened in the halls of the Large Auditorium.

A children's railroad with three railroad stations: "Komsomol'skaya", "Pionerskaya", and "Shkol'naya", has been built in the park. The railroad and the trains are operated by school-age children.

Next to the Park of Culture and Rest, on an area of 16 hectares, is the Riga Zoological Garden, founded in 1912. The zoological garden has a great variety of beasts of prey and other animals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and other, which are increasing in numbers from year to year.

At present the number of animals has reached almost 3,000. The bath houses and beach on the shore of Kish-ezers are located next to the zoological garden. Beyond them is the stadium and the water station of the "Daugava" Sports Society.

The Republic Central Yacht Club is located in Mezhapark, to the right of the Park of Culture and Rest, on the shore of Kish-ezers.

Next to the Yacht Club is the Children's Park "Saules dazrs", where extensive cultural and educational work is conducted with children of school age.

X. SPORTS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

Riga is considered to be one of the largest sports centers of the Soviet Union. It has 3,500 physical culture groups numbering up to 60,000 participants, who have the use of stadiums, sport halls, yacht clubs, water stations, bicycle tracks, ski bases, and specialized clubs. The list of sports and physical culture organizations, installations, and clubs shows their great variety.

All-Union competitions and international contests are held in Riga for all types of sports. Sailing regattas, motor boat, and other races are conducted in the waters of the Gulf of Riga, the Daugava River and Lake Kishezers. In the field of basketball Riga occupies a leading position the basketball team of the Riga District Sports Club has won the USSR championship for 3 years in a row, and in 1958 it won the "Europe Cup" for basketball. Riga chess players also have an excellent reputation.

Sports and Physical Culture Organizations

1. Union of Sports Societies and Organizations of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Kirova, 26.
2. Riga City Union of Sports Societies and Organizations -- Ulitsa Kommunalā, 5.
3. Central Council of the "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Sarkanarmijas, 9/31.
4. Riga City Committee of "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Eksporta, 7.
5. Republic Council of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Skolas, 34.
6. Central Council of the "Varpa" Rural Sports Society -- Ulitsa Fr. Engel'sa, 18.
7. Republic Council of the "Trudovyye Rezervy" (Labor Reserves) Sports Society -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 1.
8. Railroad Council of the "Lokomotiv" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Gogolya, 3.
9. Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Aviation, and Navy of the Latvian SSR (DOSAAF) -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 3.
10. Society of Hunters of the Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 8.
11. Rescue Service on the Water; DOSAAF, City Administration -- Ulitsa Lenina, 44.

Stadiums

1. "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Liniyas, 1.
2. "Daugava" Sports Society -- Mezhapark, Ulitsa Bernadarzs, 19.
3. "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Ulitsa E. Melnagailya, 1-a.
4. "Trudovyye Rezervy" Sports Society -- corner of Ulitsa

Maskavas and Kengaraga.

5. Sports Club of the Baltic Military District -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 116-a.

6. "Lokomotiv" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Altonavas, 2.

Sports Clubs and Hippodrome

1. "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Vingrotayu, 1.
2. Latvian State University -- Bul'var Raynisa, 19.
3. Institute of Physical Culture -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 10.
4. Baltic Military District -- Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 5.
5. "Trudovyye Rezervy" Sports Society, Heavy Athletics Department -- Ulitsa Suvorova, 4.
6. Chess Club -- Bul'var Padom'yu, 16.
7. Checkers Club -- Ulitsa 13 Yanvaryu, 3.
8. Riga Central Fencing Club -- Ulitsa Skolas, 12-a.
9. Riga Automobile Club of DOSAAF -- Ulitsa Akas, 4.
10. Fishermen's (Anglers') Club of the "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Tallinas, 13.
11. Radio Club of DOSAAF -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 3.
12. Club of Service Dog Breeders, DOSAAF -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 3.
13. Riga Navy Club of DOSAAF -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 3.
14. Aviation Engineering Club of DOSAAF -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 3.
15. Equestrian Club -- Ulitsa Petersalas, 7.
16. Rifle Sport Club -- Ulitsa Udens, 9-a.
17. Hippodrome -- Ulitsa Michurina, 30; Ulitsa Grostona, 6.

Sports and Gymnastics Halls, Fields, and Ski Bases

1. Sports settlement of the Park of Culture and Rest -- Mezhapark.
2. Sports Hall of the "Trudovyye Rezervy" Sports Society -- Avotu, 66.
3. Sports Hall of the "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Baldones, 7.
4. Sports Hall of the "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Eksporta, 7.
5. Sports Hall of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Ulitsa E. Melngailya, 1-b.
6. Sports field of "Trudovyye Rezervy" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Kurbada, 2-b.
7. Sports field of VEF Plant -- corner of Ulitsa Ropazhu and Vayroga.
8. Gymnastics Hall of Latvian State University -- Ulitsa Lachplesha, 117.
9. Gymnastics Hall of State Conservatory -- Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 1.
10. Gymnastics Hall of State Academy of Arts -- Bul'var Kommunarov, 13.

11. Tennis courts of "Daugava" Sports Society -- Bul'var Kronvalda, 2-b.
12. Tennis courts, basketball and volleyball areas of the "Daugava" Sports Society -- corner of Ulitsa Mikelya and Bul'var Kronvalda.
13. Tennis courts of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Viestura Garden.
14. Bicycle track of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Senchusils, near Baltezers.
15. Bicycle track of "Daugava" Sports Society -- Ulitsa Lenina, 207.
16. Ski bases of "Dinamo" and "Daugava" Sports Societies -- Shmerli.

Yacht Clubs and Water Stations

1. Republic Yacht Club, Mezhapark -- Ulitsa Bernudarza, 19.
2. Yacht Club of "Daugava" Sports Society -- Balasta Dambis, 1.
3. Water Station of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Balasta dambis, 1.
4. Water Station on Lake Kishezers -- Mezhapark.
5. Water Station of "Trudovyye Rezervy" Sports Society -- Zvirgzdu Island.
6. Water Station of DOSAAF -- Kipsala Island.
7. Winter swimming pool of the VEF Plant -- Ulitsa Lenina, 176.
8. Water Rescue Station -- Balasta dambis, 1; rescue post on the shore of the Daugava -- corner of Ulitsa Pushkina.

XI. HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND CAFES

Hotels

1. "Riga" — Bul'var Padom'yu, 22; Tel. 24313.
2. "Metropol'" — Bul'var Padom'yu, 36; Tel. 24221.
3. "Daugava" — Ulitsa Kirova, 3; Tel. 22947.
4. "Stalingrad" — Bul'var Raynisa, 33; Tel. 20471.
5. "Avorora" — Ulitsa Suvorova, 5; Tel. 24479.
6. "Saulite" — Ulitsa Merkelya, 12; Tel. 24546.
7. "Sport" — Ulitsa Gogolya, 5; Tel. 21186.
- "Tempo" — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 20/22; Tel. 26795.
9. "Viktoriya" — Ulitsa Suvorova, 55; Tel. 72305.

Restaurants

1. "Astoriya" — Ulitsa Audeyu, 16.
2. "Tallin" — Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 27/29.
3. "Staburags" — Ulitsa Suvorova, 55.
4. "Kavkaz" — Ulitsa Merkelya, 8.
5. "Lira" — Ulitsa Dzirnavu, 45/47.
6. "Metropol'" — Bul'var Padom'yu, 36.
7. "Moskva" — Ulitsa Kirova, 53.
8. "Pribaltika" — Ulitsa Merkelya, 13.
9. "Daugava" — Ulitsa Petra Stuchki, 7 (entrance from Ulitsa Dzirnavu).
10. "Sport"—Mezhapark, Prospekt Kokneses, 35.

Spezialized Restaurants and Dining Rooms

1. Fish Restaurant — Ulitsa Suvorova, 55.
2. Dietetic Dining Room — Ulitsa Kirova, 65.
3. Dietetic Dining Room — Ulitsa Suvorova, 9.
4. Shashlyk /shishkebab/ Restaurant — Ulitsa Suvorova, 46.
5. Blini Restaurnat — Ulitsa Blaumana, 8.
6. Pirozhki Restaurant — Ulitsa Dzirnavu, 109.
7. Tenth Dining Room — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 31.

Cafes

1. "Astoriya" — Ulitsa Val'nyu, 18.
2. Cafe and pastry shop — Ulitsa Kirova, 55.
3. "Lira" — Ulitsa Val'nyu, 9.
4. "Vidzeme" — Ulitsa Lenina, 83.
5. Cafe No 6 — Ulitsa Dzirnavu, 74/76.
6. "Sigulda" — Ulitsa Gor'kogo, 25.
7. Cafe-Automat — Ulitsa Lenina, 25.
8. "Nizza" — Ulitsa Lenina, 70.

9. "Park" — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 2.
10. "Flora" — Ulitsa Lenina, 35.
11. Dairy Cafe-Restaurant Milk Bar — Ulitsa Kirova, 55.
12. "Luna" — Bul'var Padom'yu, 18.
13. "Daugava" — Ulitsa Lenina, 25.
14. "Metropol'" — Bul'var Padom'yu, 36.

XII. MARKETS, STORES, ART SALONS, ATTILERS

Markets

1. Central Kolkhoz Market — Ulitsa Negyu, 70.
2. Vidzeme Kolkhoz Market — Ulitsa Lenina, 90.
3. Agenskalns Koikhoz Market — Ulitsa Nometnyu, 64.

Department Stores (Univermagi)

1. Central Department Store — Ulitsa Audeyu, 16; Tel. 26171.
2. Department Store of Railroad Workers — Ulitsa 13 Yanvarya (near bus depot).

Book Stores

1. Central Book Store — Ulitsa Teatra, 11.
2. Book Store for Foreign Literature — Bul'var Padom'yu, 24.
3. Store for Technical Books — Ulitsa Lenina, 38.
4. Book Store for Writers — Ulitsa Kirova, 57.
5. Book Store — Ulitsa Suvorova, 6.
6. Book Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 17.
7. " " — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 5.
8. Music Shop — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 3.
9. Central Second-Hand Book Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 46.
10. Second-Hand Book Store — Ulitsa Petra Stuchki, 5.
11. "Kniga pochtoy" (Books by Mail) — Ulitsa Teatra, 11;
Tel. 29294.
12. "Kniga po iskusstvu" (Books on Art) — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 31.

Stores for Confectionery, Delicatessen, Wine, Canned Goods Tobacco, and Flowers

1. Confectionery Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 13.
2. " " — Ulitsa Lenina, 37.
3. Delicatessen (Fine Foods) Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 88.
4. " " — Ulitsa Audeyu, 16.
5. Wine Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 46.
6. " " — Ulitsa Lenina, 30.
7. Canned Goods Store — Bul'var Raynisa, 11.
8. Tobacco Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 47.
9. Florist Shop — Ulitsa Lenina, 30.
10. " " — Ulitsa Lenina, 73.
11. " " — Ulitsa Kirova, 53.
12. " " — Ulitsa Kirova, 57.
13. Dietetic Food Store — Ulitsa Merkelya, 2.

Toilet Goods and Optical Goods

1. Toilet Goods Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 30.

2. Toilet Goods Store — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 3.
3. Optical Goods Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 43.
4. " " " — Ulitsa Suvorova, 23.

Specialized Stores

1. Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles — Ulitsa Kirova, 16.
2. Sports Supplies — Ulitsa Lenina, 37.
3. Cultural goods and sports supplies — Ulitsa Lenina, 66.
4. "Tourist" Store — Ulitsa Kirova, 18.
5. Photo supplies, radio, and musical instruments — Ulitsa Kirova, 77.
6. Photo supplies — Ulitsa Suvorova, 14.
7. Electrical supplies — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 6/8.
8. Television and radio — Ulitsa Lenina, 19.
9. Television and radio — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 6/8.
10. Hunting, fishing, and sports supplies — Ulitsa Suvorova, 18.
11. Hunting, fishing, and sports supplies — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 6/8.
12. Chinaware and pottery — Ulitsa Lenina, 57.
13. " " " — Bul'var Padom'yu, 20.

Jewelry Stores and Gift Shops

1. Jewelry Store — Ulitsa Lenina, 15.
2. " " — Ulitsa Lenina, 40.
3. " " — Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 19.
4. " " — Ulitsa Suvorova, 11.
5. Gift Shop — Ulitsa Lenina, 40.

Second-Hand Stores (Commission Stores)

1. Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 13.
2. Ulitsa Avotu, 2.
3. Bul'var Padom'yu, 26.
4. Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 3.
5. Ulitsa Suvorova, 11.
6. Ulitsa Lenina, 62.
7. Second-hand store for art products and antiques — Ulitsa Suvorova, 30.

Photo Studios and Laboratories

1. Photo Studio — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 4.
2. Photo Studio — Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 38.
3. Photo Studio and Photo Laboratory — Ulitsa Kirova, 69.
4. Photographic laboratory — Ulitsa Kirova, 77.

Fashion Ateliers and Fashion Design House

1. Factory for Custom-made Clothing "Baltiyas Modes Atel'ye"—
Ulitsa Lenina, 22.
2. House of Fashion Designs — Ulitsa Kirova, 20.
3. Bureau of Sketches of the House of Fashion Designs,
Demonstration Room — Ulitsa Lenina, 24.
4. Shoe atelier — Ulitsa Blaumana, 28.
5. " " — Ulitsa Suvorova, 33.
6. Knitwear atelier — Ulitsa Lenina, 68.
7. Millinery atelier — Ulitsa Suvorova, 19.

XIII. MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

During the past few years, the medical establishments have made great progress in the matter of sanitary facilities and medical services.

As a result of the population growth in Riga and for the purpose of improving medical services, the number of medical establishments has been growing from year to year. The list of such establishments servicing the city residents has not been included in this guidebook.

Medical aid to transients is given by:

1. Republic Clunical Hospital -- Ulitsa Pilsonyu, 13.
2. Riga City Stomatological (Dental) Polyclinic (not free of charge) -- Ulitsa Blaumana, 17.

Sanatoriums

1. Sanatorium "Bikernieki" -- Ulitsa Shmerli, 2-a.
2. Children's Sanatorium -- Vienibas gatve, 109/111.
3. Sanatorium "Mezhapark" -- Ulitsa Belinskogo, 8.

Pharmacies

1. Ulitsa Lenina, 38.
2. Ulitsa Komunala, 2.
3. Ulitsa Audeyu, 20.
4. Ulitsa Kirova, 21-a.
5. Ulitsa Suvorova, 16.
6. Ulitsa Suvorova, 49.
7. Ulitsa P. Stuchki, 23/25.
8. Homeopathic Pharmacy -- Ulitsa Val'nyu, 26.

XIV. RIGA SEASHORE

The Riga Seashore is an administrative rayon of the city of Riga (Yurmalskiy Rayon).

The Riga Seashore (coast of the Gulf of Riga) has long been known as a first-class resort. The beautiful beach, which is bordered by sand dunes covered with pine forests, extends for almost 15 kilometers from Lielupe to Vaivari (see the schematic map-plan). The area between the south coast of the Gulf of Riga and the Lielupe River, which area has a width ranging between 0.3 and 3 kilometers, has many resorts and summer-house settlements with numerous sanatoriums, hydropathic establishments, rest homes, boarding houses, clubs for recreation and creative work, pioneer camps, kindergartens, villas, etc. There are many gardens and berry plantations at the Riga Seashore. More than 80,000 persons spend their vacations annually at the sanatoriums and rest homes, and the number of summer residents exceeds 50,000.

The Riga Seashore is mainly a climatic health resort, as its climate comes under the influence of the warm Gulf Stream. This resort is recommended especially for persons suffering from hypertension, as well as for children.

The Priedaine settlement is located on the right bank of the Lielupe River, flowing into the Gulf of Riga, between Riga and the seashore, in the midst of a pine forest. This settlement has sanatoriums for lung-patients, rest homes, and villas.

The Riga Seashore is connected with Riga by an electric railroad line Riga—Kemerī. In addition to electric trains, the Riga Seashore is also connected with Riga by buses and regularly operating taxicabs (i.e., along a regular route), as well as by steamers operating on Lake Kishezers and on the Lielupe and Dāugava rivers.

The administrative center of the Riga Seashore is Dubulti.

Other points of interest at the Riga Seashore, in addition to sanatoriums, curative establishments, and rest homes, are: the villa-museum of the national poet Yan Rainis in Maiori, where he died on 12 September 1929; a branch of the Riga State Historical Museum; the tourist base of the Riga Palace of Pioneers; a sculpture of the legendary Latvian national hero. Lachplesis, in Maiori; a concert auditorium and stage and a new wide-screen movie theater "Dzintars" in Dzintari; the Brothers' Cemetery for soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, fallen in battle for the liberation of the Riga Seashore in 1944, — on the border between Avoti and Bulduri; the Bulduri Fruit and Vegetable Tekhnikum, located in a beautiful lime-tree park; a yacht club; a sports club; water stations on the Lielupe River; etc.

State and Other Institutions

1. Yurmalskiy Rayon Executive Committee — Dubulti, Prospekt Dubulti, 1.

2. State Bank, Yurmalskoye Branch -- Dubulti, Prospekt Dubultu, 19.
3. Central Savings Bank -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 46.
4. Bulduri Fruit and Vegetable Tekhnikum -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Viestura, 6.
5. Villa Trust -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 83.

Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone

1. Communications Office -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 2.
2. Communications Department No 1 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Lienes, 7.
3. Communications Department No 2 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Kooperativa, 1.
4. Priedaine Branch -- Priedaine, Prospekt Lielais, 8.
5. Lielupe Branch, -- Lielupe, Prospekt Bulduru, 119.
6. Bulduri Branch, -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 31.
7. Avoti Branch -- Avoti, Ulitsa Piestatnes, 23.
8. Dzintari Branch -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Iomas, 79.
9. Dubulti Branch -- Dubulti, Prospekt Dubultu, 20.
10. Pumpuri Branch -- Pumpiri, Prospekt Melluzhu, 21.
11. Melluzhi Branch -- Melluzhi, Prospekt Melluzhu, 71.

Information Bureaus

At the stations Bulduri, Dzintari and Mayori.

Museums, House of Pioneers

1. Villa-Museum of the National Poet Yan Rainis -- Mayori, Ulitsa Aleksandra, 7.
2. Branch of the Riga State Historical Museum -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 43.
3. House of Pioneers -- Yaundubulti, Ulitsa Strelnieku, 50/52.

Movie Theaters, and Concert Auditorium

1. "Banga" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vidus, 51.
2. "Dzintarkrasts" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 66.
3. "Ligo" -- Melluzhi, Prospekt Melluzhu, 11.
4. "Vetra" -- Dubulti, Prospekt Dubultu, 5.
5. "Dzintars" (wide-screen) -- Prospekt Dzintaru, 19.
6. Concert stage and auditorium -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Turaidas, 1.

Libraries

1. No 19 -- Dubulti, Prospekt Dubultu, 42.
2. No 24 -- Asari, Ulitsa Dzelzcela, 3.

3. No 28 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 50.
4. No 35 -- Children's library -- Mayori, Ulitsa Kooperativa, 21.

Yacht Clubs, Boat Stations on Lielupe River

1. Yacht Club of "Dinamo" Sports Society -- Mayori, Ulitsa Yauna, 70.
2. Yacht Club of "Daugava" Sports Society -- Lielupe, Ulitsa Vikingu, 6.
3. Boat Station -- Lielupe, Ulitsa Vikingu, 16/18.
4. Boat Station -- Mayori, Ulitsa Rigas, 4.
5. Rescue service on the water -- Mayori, Ulitsa Rigas, 4.

Tourist Base and Sports Hall

1. Tourist Base of Riga Palace of Pioneers -- Bulduri, Prospekt Mezha, 51/53.
2. Sports Hall of the Children's Sports School -- Mayori, Ulitsa Rigas, 4.

Hotels and Restaurants

1. Hotel "Mayori" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 29.
2. Restaurant "Yurmala" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 52.
3. Restaurant "Mayori" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 50.
4. Restaurant "Dzintars" -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Turaidas, 6/8.
5. Restaurant "Melluzhi" -- Melluzhi, Prospekt Melluzhu, 51-a.

Dining Rooms

1. "Korso" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 37.
2. Dietetic Dining Room -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 50.

Markets

1. Bulduri -- Prospekt Mezha, 36.
2. Mayori -- Ulitsa Rigas, 1.
3. Melluzhi -- Prospekt Melluzhu, 17.

Book Stores

1. Mayori -- Ulitsa Iomas, 46.
2. Bulduri -- Prospekt Bulduru, 35.
3. Dubulti -- Prospekt Dubultu, 19.

Pharmacies

1. Bulduri -- Prospekt Bulduru, 17.
2. Mayori -- Ulitsa Iomas, 41.
3. Dubulti -- Prospekt Dubultu, 16.
4. Melluzhi -- Prospekt Melluzhu, 42.

Medical Establishments, Sanatoriums and Rest Homes

1. Hospital -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vienibas, 19.

Polyclinics

1. 12th Polyclinic -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Kara, 89.
2. Branch of 12th Polyclinic -- Priedaine, Prospekt Lielais, 16.
3. Branch of 12th Polyclinic -- Dubulti, Prospekt Lenina, 21.
4. Branch of 12th Polyclinic -- Melluzhi, Ulitsa Kanala, 10.
5. Resort Polyclinic -- Mayori, Ulitsa Pilsonyu, 1.
6. Children's Consultation Center -- Avoti, Ulitsa Piestatnes, 11.

Hydropathic Establishments

1. Pavilion for Climatic Therapy -- Bulduri, 3. Liniya
2. Hydropathic No 1 -- Lielupe, 17. Linya, 1.
3. Hydropathic No 2 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vienibas, 1.
4. Hydropathic No 3 -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 1.
5. Hydropathic No 4 -- Mayork, Ulitsa Teatra, 1.
6. Hydropathic No 5 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Pilsonyu, 1.
7. Hydropathic No 6 -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Braslas, 1.

Rest Homes

1. "Lielupe" No 1 -- Lielupe, Prospekt Bulduru, 94.
2. "Bulduri" No 2 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 37.
3. "Bulduri" No 3 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Mezha, 32.
4. "Bulduri" No 4 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vidus, 14.
5. "Bulduri" No 5 -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Kr. Barona, 10.
6. "Avoti" No 6 -- Avoti, Prospekt Dzintaru, 38.
7. "Dzintari" No 7 -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Ludzas, 2.
8. "Dzintari" No 8 -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Kara, 13.
9. "Dzintari" No 9 -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Turaidas, 25.
10. "Mayori" No 10 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Kooperativa, 7.
11. "Dzintari" No 11 -- Avoti, Prospekt Dzintaru, 39.
12. "Mayori" No 12 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Yauna, 10.
13. "Mayori" No 13 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Viktoriyas, 11.
14. "Mayori" No 14 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 90.
15. "Mayori" No 15 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 42.
16. "Mayori" No 16 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Pilsonyu, 7/9.

17. "Dubulti" No 17 -- Dubulti, Ulitsa Baznicas, 6.
18. "Dubulti" No 18 -- Dubulti, Prospekt Lenina, 26.
19. "Melluzhi" No 19 -- Melluzhi, Prospekt Melluzhu, 34.
20. "Pumpuei" No 20 -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Bartas, 3.
21. "Asari" No 21 -- Asari, Ulitsa Kapu, 119.
22. "Bulduri" No 22 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Brivibas, 112.
23. Rest Home of Latvian Industrial Insurance Council --
Bulduri, Ulitsa Kara, 101.
24. "Spartak" -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Kara, 23.
25. "Dzintari" of the Architectural Fund of the USSR --
Dzintari, Ulitsa Rigas, 50/52.
26. Home for Rest and Creative Work of the Art Fund of the USSR --
Dzintari, Turaidas, 13.
27. Home for Creative Work of Writers imeni Ya. Rainis, of the
Literary Fund of the USSR -- Dubulti, Prospekt Lenina, 14.
28. Home for Composers, of the Music Fund of the USSR --
Lielupe, 19. Liniya, 4.
29. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye" (Riga Seashore) -- Mayori, Ulitsa
Yuras, 13/15.
30. Rest Home for Employees of the "Pravda" Newspaper Editorial
Office -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas 35.

Boarding Houses

1. "Mayori" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 39.
2. "Primorsk" -- Mayori, Prospekt Lenina, 32.

Sanatoriums

1. "Cina" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Mezha, 18.
2. "Bulduri" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 33.
3. "Mayori" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Yuras, 56.
4. "Dzirkstele" -- Mayori, Ulitsa Yuras, 49/53.
5. "Ukraina" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Brivibas, 80.
6. "Dzintari" -- Avoti, Prospekt Dzintaru, 25/31.
7. "Sosnovyy Bor" -- Buldur, Prospekt Vidus, 46-a.
8. "Melluzhi" -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Ottiliyas, 9/11.
9. "Yurnieks" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 4.
10. "Artek" (Children's) -- Vaivari, Ulitsa Pioneru, 2.
11. "Belorussiya" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vidus, 8.
12. Sanatorium of Latvian Industrial Insurance Council --
Bulduri, Ulitsa Kara, 55.
13. Children's Home and Sanatorium -- Dubulti, Prospekt
Strelnieku, 32.
14. Republic Home for Children -- Mayori, Ulitsa Konkordiyas, 66.
15. "Avoti" (Children's Sanatorium) -- Avoti, Ulitsa Kara 33.
16. "Baltiya" -- Dzintari, Prospekt Dzintaru, 11.
17. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye" -- Lielupe, Prospekt Bulduru, 126.

18. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye" (Riga Seashore), Branch No 1 -- Dubulti, Prospekt Lenina, 43.
19. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye", Branch No 2. -- Lielupe, Prospekt Bulduru, 98.
20. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye", Branch -- Lielupe, Prospekt Padom'yu, 25.
21. "Rizhskoye Vzmor'ye", Branch -- Friedaine, Prospekt Lielaish, 11.
22. "Sparite" -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vidus, 16.

Kindergartens

1. No 9 -- Yaundubulti, Prospekt Dubulti, 67/91.
2. No 23 -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Ezeru, 26.
3. No 25 -- Asari, Ulitsa Dzelzcelya, 19/23.
4. No 26 -- Mayori, Ulitsa Iomas, 51.
5. No 29 -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Lienes, 20 /22.
6. No 33 -- Yaundubulti, Ulitsa Aiviekstes, 1.
7. No 40 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vienibas, 24.
8. No 41 -- Vaivari, Ulitsa Kapu, 137/139.
9. No 55 -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vienibas, 23.

Pioneer Camps

1. Plant committee of the VTF Plant -- Bulduri, Ulitsa Kara, 67.
2. Plant committee of the Railroad Car Plant -- Bulduri, Prospekt Vienibas, 21.
3. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Culture Workers -- Yaundubulti, Ulitsa Strelnieku, 64.
4. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Aviation Workers -- Yaundubulti, Ulitsa Braslas, 1.
5. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Food Industry -- Yaundubulti, Prospekt Poruka, 35/47.
6. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Construction and Building Materials Industry -- Yaundubulti, Prospekt Poruka, 53.
7. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Electrical Industry -- Dubulti, Prospekt Blaumana, 9/11.
8. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Local Industry and Municipal Economy -- Pumpuri, Prospekt Strelnieku, 98.
9. The same -- Bulduri, Prospekt Bulduru, 47.
10. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in State Trade and Consumers' Cooperatives -- Pumpuri, Prospekt Poruka, 71.
11. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Textile Industry and Light Industry -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Sedas, 3.

12. The same -- Asari, Ulitsa Olgas, 15.
13. Railroad Trade Union of the Latvian Railroad -- Pumpuri, Ulitsa Amatu, 1.
14. The same -- Asari, Prospekt Valtera, 11/17.
15. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of State Institutions -- Pumpuri, Prospekt Poruka, 59.
16. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Timber, Paper and Woodworking Industry -- Melluzhi, Ulitsa Kapu, 17.
17. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Machine-Building Industry -- Melluzhi, Ulitsa Kapu, 17.
18. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers -- Melluzhi, Ulitsa Kapu, 49.
19. Basin Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Maritime and River Fleet -- Melluzhi, Prospekt Melluzhu, 19.
20. Plant committee of the VEF Plant -- Vaivari, Ulitsa Kapu, 124.
21. Latvian Council of Industrial Insurance -- Vaivari, Ulitsa Matildes, 3.
22. Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, Universities, and Scientific Institutions -- Dzintari, Ulitsa Terauda, 10/12.

XV. KEMERI CITY AND HEALTH RESORT

The Kemer health resort is famous not only in the Soviet Union, but far beyond its borders.

The resort is located in a beautiful forest park with old trees of various species; it is 5 kilometers from the Gulf of Riga and 44 kilometers from the city of Riga. Kemer is connected with Riga by the electrified railroad line Riga--Riga Seashore--Kemer and by bus lines.

The resort occupies an area of 1,500 hectares, which is crossed by the small Vershupite River. The temperate coastal climate, the rich variety of balneological resources in the form of hydrogen sulphide springs, deposits of medicinal mud, springs of mineral drinking water, and other medicinal factors have given the Kemer resort a well-deserved popularity.

The resort accommodates 20,000 persons annually; however, this is not the maximum. The resort is being expanded and improved, new sanatoriums are being built, and new buildings and structures are being erected.

The small city of Kemer is dependent on the life of the health resort. Its permanent residents are mainly employed in the sanatoriums and medical establishments, and in administrative, trade, and cultural institutions and enterprises.

There are 8 sanatoriums in Kemer, two of which are for children.

Special attention should be given to the remarkable building of Sanatorium No 1, the park, the park structures, the sulphur and other springs; the statues and monuments to outstanding political and military men, scientists, and writers; the Brothers' Cemetery to warriors fallen during World War I (1914-1918), and the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

Sanatoriums and Other Medical Establishments

1. Sanatorium "Kemer" No 1. -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 28.
2. Sanatorium "Kemer" No 2 -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 24.
3. Sanatorium "Kemer" No 3 -- Ulitsa Zalya, 6.
4. Sanatorium "Kemer" No 4 -- Ulitsa Pushkina, 4.
5. Children's Sanatorium No 1. ("Forest Villa") -- in the park.
6. Children's Sanatorium No 2 -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 10.
7. Sector of Health Resort Medicine, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 22.
8. Polyclinic of the Health Resort -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 28.
9. Dispensary -- Ulitsa Padom'yu, 3.
10. Pharmacy -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 18.

Schools and Children's Institutions

1. Secondary School -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 10.

2. Russian 7-Year School -- Ulitsa Zalya, 3.
3. Kindergarten -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 11.
4. Public Nursery -- Ulitsa Tukima 3.

Cultural and Educational Institutions

1. Movie Theater "Atputa" -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 28.
2. Recreation Hall (Casino) -- Ulitsa Bishu, 10.
3. House of Culture -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 16.
4. Club of Health Resort Workers -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 28.
5. City Library -- Ulitsa Andreyka Upita, 11.
6. Children's City Library -- Ulitsa Andreyka Upita, 11.

Administrative and Other Institutions

1. City Executive Committee -- Ulitsa Andreyka Upita, 11.
- Post Office, Telegraph, Intercity Telephone, Savings Bank --
Ulitsa Tukima, 30.
3. Hotel -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 19.
4. Restaurant -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 23.
5. Book Store -- Ulitsa Kirova, 9.
6. Book and Newspaper Kiosk -- at the railroad station.
7. Book and Newspaper Kiosk -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 30.
8. Photo Workshop -- Ulitsa Ribezhu, 2.
9. Barber Shop (Beauty Shop) -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 19.
10. Shoe Workshop -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 14.
11. Fashion Atelier -- Ulitsa Tukima, 5.
12. City Market -- Ulitsa Robezhu, 15.
13. Department Store -- Ulitsa Tukuma, 22.
14. Store for Cultural Goods -- Ulitsa Raynisa, 18.
15. Store for Househld Goods -- Ulitsa Kirova, 10.

XVI. TRANSLATION OF LATVIAN NAMES AND WORDS OCCURING
IN THE TEXT OF THE GUIDEBOOK AND IN THE SCHEMATIC PLANS

Pages 78 and 79 of the guidebook -- Section XVI -- give the Russian translations of Latvian names and words occurring in the text and in the schematic plans. Some of these have already been translated into English in the preceding text, and in the case of street names there does not seem to be much point in translating them into English; therefore this section has been omitted.

XVII. SCHEMATIC PLANS

[Note: These were lacking with the copy of the book submitted for translation.]

XVIII. LIST OF PHOTOGRAPH CAPTIONS

1. Riga
2. Monument to V. I. Lenin
3. Palace of Science
4. Riga Railroad Station
5. State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet
6. Park near State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet
7. State Philharmonic Society
8. State Museum of Latvian and Russian Art
9. State Museum of Fine Arts
10. State Academy of Arts
11. Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchki
12. House of Writers, Composers, and Artists of the Latvian SSR
13. City Canal
14. New Bridge across the Daugava
15. Ulitsa Lenina
16. Park imeni S. M. Kirov
17. The Dannenstern House
18. Stone cartouche on the facade of the "Eck Convent" Building
19. View of old city from the air
20. Brothers' Cemetery. Main entrance.
21. Brothers' Cemetery. Bas-reliefs of main entrance.
22. Brothers' Cemetery.
23. Raynis Cemetery. Monument to Raynis.
24. Monument to Hero of the Soviet Union Imant Sudmalis, Dzheims Bankovich,
and three of their unknown comrades-Komsomol members
(on Raynis Cemetery)
25. Triumphal Arch at the entrance to Viestura Garden
26. Hotel "Riga"
27. Central Department Store
28. View of Old Riga from Bastionnaya Gorka (Bastion Hill)
29. "Swedish Gate." House of Architects.
30. Residential buildings on Ulitsa Meistaru
31. Warehouse on Ulitsa Vetspilsetas
32. Ulitsa Sarkanās Gvardes
33. Large stage in Park of Culture and Rest
34. Children's railroad in Mežaparks
35. Yachts on Kisezers
36. Zoological Garden
37. Zoological Garden
38. State Museum of Peasant Life in Latvia. Kurzeme farm.
39. State Museum of Peasant Life in Latvia. A primitive fisherman's hut.
40. Riga Seashore
41. Concert Hall in Dzintari
42. Rest home in Bulduri
43. Beach in Dzintari

44. Riga Seashore
45. Kemer. Sanatorium No 1.
46. Kemer. Sanatorium No 1.
47. Kemer. Dining-room of Sanatorium No 1.
48. Kemer. Children's Sanatorium "Lesna ja Dacha" (Forest Villa)

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